THE COURTS.

Alleged Fraudulent Voting-A Youthful Mail Marauder-What Are Referable Cases 1-A Life Policy Insurance Litigation-A Montana Mining Operation-The Methodist Book Concern Muddls-Proceedings in

the United States Supreme Court-Heavy Sentences in the Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. More Prosecutions Under the New Election Law.

Before Commissioner Davenport. Several cases of alleged fraudulent voting on Tuesday last came up yesterday for examination before the Special Commissioner.

Alleged False Registration.
William Craven, charged with having given a false residence when registering in the second Election district of the Seventh ward, was discharged, It appearing that he had given his true residence, the belief that he had given a false residence arising from carelessness in officers who made inquiries

from carclessness in officers who made inquiries about the matter in getting their information. This is one of several cases in which arrests have been made under misappreciensions occasioned by a lack of proper inquiry.

William Stevens, a colored man, was charged with having fraudulently registered his name in the Fourteenth district of the Fourteenth ward, on the list of October, giving his residence as No. 2½ Jersey street. Three witnesses were examined. They proved that he did live incre at the time of registration, and the prisoner was alsoharged.

street. Three witnesses were examined. They proved that he did live there at the time of registration, and the prisoner was discharged.

Robert Anderson, who was charged with illegal registering in an election district in the Elichta ward, and who has been incarcerated in Ludlow street jail for weeks awalting an examination, was brought no yesterday and discharged, there being no evidence against him. This is one of several similar cases of hardship experienced by men arrested through the Indiscreet exercise of power by inexpectenced and over-zealous officers.

Fatrick Griffin was charged with naving registered in the mane of Burns, on the first day of registration, in the Eleventh district of the Sixth ward. On examination it was shown that the whole difficulty gross out of a mistake and the prisoner was discharged.

Before Commissioner Shields.

George Washington Johnsen, a colored man, was brought before Commissioner Shields, charged with having registered his name first in the Fourth dis-iries of the Fourteenth ward, and a second time in the Third district of the same ward. The statement of the prisoner was admitted. It showed that he tid not intend to vote fraudulently, but having changed his residence thought it necessary to regis-her from his new abode. The Commissioner dis-charged him.

Illegal Veting. John Garry, charged with filegal voting in the Second Election district of the Eighth ward, was

A Youthful Mail Marander-He Makes a Confession and is Held to Await the Action of Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. William Harrington .- The sefendant, an interesting and modest-looking youth of fifteen, who was office boy for a lawyer named Dantilla, was in the habit of going to the Post Office to take letters from a box his employer had there. Adjoining this box was the box of the Bank of North

Adjoining this box was the box of the Bank of North America. Money drafts, checks and remittances of money which were expected to come by mail to the box of the bank were not found in the box by the person collecting letters for the bank, and the matter was put in the names of Mr. James Gayler, special agent of the Post Office Department, to work up.

Mr. Gayler zhrowdly suspected that a mistake, which too eiten occurs in the Post Office, had been boundited, and that letters intended for the box of the bank had been, through carelessness, put into the adjoining boxes. Young Harrington was "shadowed," and it was found that he frequented improper places and induged in expensive uxuries. He was arrested at once and admitted that he had taken drafts and remittances of various kinds from his employer's box, and which were addressed to the bank, amounting to several thousand dollars. The defendant walved examination and was held to be was it the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

What Are Referable Cases ? Before Judge Brady.

Balph J. Sham vs. Worthengton, Sr. -This suit is commenced to compel the defendant to account as trustee for a large amount of real estate sold and disposed of by him. The accounts are complicated, and a motion was made by the defendant to order

e case to a reference. Edwin James, counsel for the plaintiff, opposed Edwin James, counsel for the plaintiff, opposed the motion. An important question, irrespective of the accounts, was involved, and the praintiff was entitled to have the decision of a Judge stiting in equity upon it. After that decision, if exposions, he would refer all the arithmetic in the case, Mr. Clarke, for the defendant, contended that the case was referable under the code. Judge Brady denied the motion. There was a question of equity involved, which was proper to be decided in the first instance by the Court.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Interesting Case Regarding a Life Policy In-

Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo. Bertha Engineen vs. Philip Swarts, Administrator.—John J. Swartz lived with the plainting and they had five children. He died in 1800, and shortly pefore his death assigned to the plaintin a life insurpefore his death assigned to the plainth a fire insur-bane colley for \$2.000, but but no stamp on it. The defendant, as administrator of the deceased, the tained the money on the policy, but refused to give it to the plaintiff, and she therefore brought a suit to beforce the payment. It was claimed that the document was void, as there was no samp on it. The stamp was put on its court, and a vertical was found for the pulming, subject to the online of tention to defraud the government. For the defence it was arged that no one but the Conceter of the Port could put on the stamp, and that this must be on application of the party creating the instrument, and the upon satisfactory reasons. The Court afterned the previous verdict.

> SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Mining Operations in Montaun.

Before Judge Brady. Abroham Mederlen et al. vs. Januar P. Jennes et al. -This is a suit growing out of mining operations in Montaus. There are three cases, and the matter came up yesterday on a motion for reference in two of them and motion to dissolve an injunction and open a default in the third. The plaintless claimed that they had advanced \$125,000 to the defendants; that the money and been misappropriated; that the money and been misappropriated; that the property had been sold, subjecting them to a less of \$10,000; that a suit had been brought in Montana and a judgment rendered against them for \$5,000. That judgment, they insisted, was obtained through perjury. On the part of the defendants such and all these allegations were denied. Volundhous affidatives were submissed on both sides. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Methodist Book Concern Muddle-The Action

Bafore Judge Jones. The case of Samuel J. Goodenough against John Laushau is an action for libel, with damages laid at \$25,000, growing out of the recent troubles in the methodist Book Concern. Judge Jones granted an order some days ago, requiring the steno-grapher and the bookkeeper who were present at the examination made by the Book Concern to ap-pear and give their testimony de bene esse. This was on defendant's application. The plaintin now moves to set aside this order, on the ground that it was unauthorized by law or the practice. The Court reserved its decision.

SUFERIOR COURT-CIRCUIT-PART I-

Action to Recover Pay for Surgical Services.

Before Judge Van Brunt. Charles T. Taylor vs. Andrew Comphell,-The defendant placed in charge of the plaintin, who is a physician, his boy, to be treated for lameness. A bill of \$125 was presented for services, payment of which was refused, and hence the arringing of this action. The defendant did not deny the caring of his son of his lameness, but said be placed him in the dector's care to undergo the Swemsh Movement Care, but that he was cared by other treatment. The jury before whom the case was tried brought in a verdict for the whole amount claimed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TAIAL TERM -- PART 2-

Insorance Cuso-Bristles.

Botore Judge Leew.
Solomon Opponheim v., The New York Bowery Fire Insurance company.-The plaintle insured a large stock of shoemakers' bristics, a portion of which he imported from Russia, in the delendant's company. and also in the Pacific Insurance Company, the in-surance with the defendants covering a policy for \$1,500. The bristle's were stored at Na. 15 Bayard street, where a fire took place on the 23d of August, 1868, when the fierchandise was consumed, all but sixty-seven pseuds. Plaintuf now sues for the tall amount of the policy. The defence set up was that there was not the amount of bristles claimed by the plaintuff on the premises at the time of the fire, ead that they were not of the value stated. A considerable mass of testimony was taken in the case, which has been on for the past two days. The jury were out for a considerable time yesteriary, and, insling to agree, the Court ordered a sessed verticator Monday moraling.

COMMON PLEAS-THAN TERM-PART 1. A Charter Party Broken-Chagres Fever.

Belore Judge Robinson and a Jury. George E. White et. al. vz. David K. Welden et. al.— This was an action to recover damages to the amount of \$7,500 for losses occurring through a breach of a charter party. Defendants chartered to pida, for a voyage by way of Asplewall to Sevan Island, there to load with guane and proceed to Cork, Ireland. The voyage was never completed according to contract, and planning claimed to have been damaged in the amount sued for. The defence was that after the vossel and been several days out from Aspinival the crew and olders fell sek with Chagres fever; they experienced heavy weather and adverse currents, and were compelled to put into Belize, Hondaras, in distress, and there faing to obtain a new crew were compelled to abendon the voyage. In rebuttal it was claimed that, it being known that unacclimated sailors were liable to take sick after leaving Asphwall, the captain ought to have provided a double crow. The Court directed the jury to find a vertice in layer of defendants, on the ground that they had fully established their defence. Corg, Ireland. The voyage was never completed

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Larremore Moore vs. Rand.—Motion granted.

Budd vs. Hooks.—Motion granted on payment of costs of motion, costs term and disbursements. Belmont vs. Demarest.—Motion granted. In the Matter of the Assessment of J. J. Kammerer Co..—Bond ordered in penalty of \$3,200.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Beaford, City Judge. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan conducted the

AN ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY. Cornellus Mangin pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the indictment charging that on the 28th of August he burgiariously entered the dry goods store of William P. Ciark, 151 East Thirty-fourth street. As he was evidently dy-ing from disease the Judge son thim to the Peniten-

A YOUTHFUL FORGER SENT TO SING SING-WARNING TO BANKERS' CLERKS. George H. de Leon was tried and convicted of forgery in the third degree, he having on the 28th of December, 1869, drawn \$300 at the American Exchange Bank upon a check signed by his employers. A. Corbin & Co., but which was filled up by filmself. In passing sentence Judge Bedford said:—De Leon, it is a said inling to see you here to-day standing in the position of a degraded felon. You at one time held a responsible and respectable position. Instead of endeavoring to win an hearmone mane and gain the cadmation of the community you turned rogue, and from time to time defrauded your employers out of some \$1,500. As an example to all young men now holding honorable positions, and as a warning to them to be honest, I will sentence you to the State Prison for three years.

John Lee picaded guilty to assaulting George Keily on the 1st max, in a low dance house, and was sent to the Penitentlary for three months.

ANOTHER JUST SENTENCE.

Thomas Sullivan was tried and convicted of burghary in the third degree—the innetment charging that on the night of the 13th of September he broke into the increase as to a conclusively proved and the defendant convicted.

Judge Bedford, addressing the prisoner, said—Sullivan, I learn from detective King that you head a gang of thieves and professional burghars; that you and your associates have long since been a terror to December, 1860, drawn \$300 at the American Ex-

Sullivan, I learn from delective King that you head a gang of thieves and professional englars; that you and your associates have long since been a terror to the ward. It is time now to change matters, by sending you to the State Prison for five years, which will, I think, have a good effect upon your associates.

A PROFESSIONAL PICKPOCKET SENT UP THE RIVER. Thomas King pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person. On the 2th of October Francis Hewitt was standing in a crowd, when he caught the prisoner in the act of taking his silver watch. A police officer steeped up and whispered concetting in the ear of the Judge, who immediately said, "I just learn you are another professional this." I will send you to the State Prison for five years."

PROORLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS', COURT. Alleged Hicani Voting.

John A. Burke was before the Commissioner yesterday on the charge of having attempted to repeat on election day in the Second district of the Eleventh ward. He was admitted to ball in the sum of \$2,000, and the Commissioner de ided to set the hearing of the case down for the 19th instant, at

the hearing of the case down for the 19th instant, at two o'clock P. M.
Tibured Aguilar, a West Indian, who holds the position of poundmaster of the Ninth ward, was arrested on the charge of having toted when he was not entitled to a vote. It was shown, however, that Aguilar had been naturalized, and the Commissioner Aguilar had been naturalized, and the Commissioner thereupon discharged him from custody. Aguilar was appointed boundmaster principally at the in-stance of Alderman McGroarsy, a democrat.

> SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. A Divorce Case.

Before Judge Pract.

John E. Jefrey vs. Fannie E. Jefrey.—The plaintiff brought suit for an absolute divorce on the ground of adultery. The evidence before the referee on a steamboat coming from Connecticut, and, hav-ing then formed his acquaintance, subsequently received him at her home in Washington street. The referee reported in favor of granting the divorce, which was allowed by Judge Pratt.

CITY COURT.

Acilon to Recover a Debt.

Before Judge Thompson.

John G. Bell and Another vs. Gaorge R. Reiman and Another .- The plaintiffs sued to recover \$267, the balance of an account for white lead, &c., sold and delivered to the defendants, who were engaged & Cooke. The defence claimed that \$200 had been paid by an order drawn by C J Cambridge on Robert Reynoids, directing him to deliver that amount of white lead to the firm. It was shown by planting that they had been madble to collect the order and had returned it to defendants. The jury rendered a verajet in favor of plainting for \$231, including interest.

Cirx Cougr.—Nos. 76, 102, 105, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123 to 151, inclusive.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts-Liabilities of Carriers on Verbal Contra ts-The Law of Partnerships-Attempt to Reopen the Legal Tender Case. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1870.

P. Reed and H. W. Bryson .- Appeal from the Circult Court for the district of West Tennessee. The bill in this case is flied to restrain the collection of certain promissory notes made by the complainant, and to compel their surrender to him, for fatlure of consideration. The complainant is a citizen and resident of the State of Georgia, the first defendant resident of the State of Georgia, the first defendant is a citizen of New York, and the other defendants are cutzens of Tempessee. The Court below held that in a case against desendants so resident the jurisdiction could not be sustained, and the bill was dismissed for that reason and for want of equitable jurisdiction over the subject matter as presented. The appellants now consend that the question must depend upon the statutes which define and limit the jurisdiction, and if any doout existed understhe act of 1780, certainly none can exist under that of 18,19, which this court has expressly held has enlarged the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, and in Louisville R. R. C. section, 642 Howe, 407, a plaintin was allowed to maintain a suit against a citizen of another State, although there was another defendant who was a citizen of the same State with the planniff. It is claimed that it is not necessary, however, in this case to show the citizenship of the several parties, as the bill is for relief as to a lingation pending on the law side of the same court in which it is fied. The injunction bill is not considered an original bill between the same parties. The appellees insist upon the view taken below, and say that the Judicary act limits the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, concurrent with the courts of the several States, on the ground of citizenship, to cases where the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. Although the constitution guess a broader ground it is settled that the actual jurisdiction is thus defined. P. Phillips and Reverdy Johnson for appellees.

No. 220. Memphus and Charleston Railroad Comis a citizen of New York, and the other defendants

ment claimed by error in this case is founded on alleged damage to 183 boxes of tobacco, received on the cars of the appellants, on the evening of the 5th of March, 1967, at Chattaneoga, to be transported on the Nashville and Chattaneoga road as far as Stevenof March, 1967, at Chattaneoga, to be transported on the Nashville and Chattaneoga road as far as Stevensoo, and by the appellants' road from that point to Memphis. The damage was occasioned by a field that submerged the whole city, and which rose many fest above the highest mark known to the listory of the place. The plaintiff below southt to recover on the graded that the company was bound by specul contract to send the freight forward on the same evening it was received; and that if they had done so the deninge could not have happened, because the freight would have been become the reach of the flood. The Court charged the jury that if the plaintiff's allegation was true, and that as a consequence of the denity the property was destroyed but for this delay, then the derendant can claim no exemption from hability as carriers on account of any many from the freshet, and that is would not have been destroyed but for this delay, then the derendant can claim no exemption from hability as carriers on account of any many from the freshet, and the verdict mass be for the plaining. The pury as found, and the verdict was accordingly. The cause comes here, the appollants manufacing that there was no such contract as that found by the jury, and that, if made, the premise to forward that evening was a voluntary one, and without considerations. But it is assisted that he chieged conversation occurred after the freight was on the train. It is contended, also, that even if the alleged contract to forward the same evening were admitted it could still have no effect, for the damage which occurred to a violation of the contract. The subject has been fully considered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of a canna bact containing goods, which was wrecked by an extraordinary nood at Piper's bann. Great delay at this point had been occas ones by reason of the boat having been towed by a lame heree. It was urged that but for this fact the boat would have passed the point where the damage occurred before the flood. Ther

No. 222. William H. Gunnett vs. John A. Bird, Administrator, et al., and 411, Bird, Administrator, do., vs. Gunnell.—These are an appeal and cross appeal from a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The bill was filed in August, 1850, by William Bird and Peter Repburn against Gunnell to obtain a settlement of partnership accounts. Gunnell had been engaged in the lumber business, and had a considerable stock on hand when the complamants became gient partners, putting in a cash capital. At the end of about four years the partnership was dissolved, the complamants taking the books and the remnant of stock, whereupon a meunderstanding arising between the parties, the bil was filed to obtain an accounting. Pending the suit both the complamants died, and their administrators have become parties. The case was referred to an auditor, whose report made Gunnell indebted to as copartners in the aum of \$3,000. Upon that report a decree was passed in favor of the complamants, and the partles both appealed to this court, the complament, and the defendant insisting that the court bolow erred in not charging the complaments with the amount of the decision they had anount of capital he put in Joseph H. Dradley for appealant. Carities & sepherson for complainants. Gunnell to obtain a settlement of partnership acby him, and that he had not been credited with the amount of capital he put in Joseph H. Bradley for appelant; Caritie & McPherson for complainants.

In the case of Doming vs. the United States, Mr. Lander now argued his motion to restore it to the docket for decision, contending that the general power of the Court extended to the vacating of a judgment, at any time within the term at which it was rendered, for good cause shown, and that thi is a case for the exercise of that power. The plaintiff has given a general power of attorney to Latham to sell or assign the claim, bu it gave no authority to consent to the diamissal of

attorney to Latham to sell or assign the claim, but it gave no authority to consent to the dismissal of the case. Deming never personally consented to the dismissal, and did not know enything about it until after it was done. His right should not sunfer from the acts of others. These facts were manutained to be a sunfcient cause for the granting of the motion. The Court asked for the original power of attorney from Deming to Latham, and the motion was taken under advisement.

The Attorney General consented in writing that the case be re-tored, and stated in person that he know nothing of the circumstances of the case, but that he cordially consented to the re-toration. The Court further inquired if Mr. Merriam Deming's power of attorney at the time of the dismissal had been extended, and the question was answered in the negative.

The metion in the case of the State of Texas against White & Chiles, for a rule of nist upon Judge Faschal, was also argued. The object sought is to obtain an order of the Court directing the Judge to pay into the court \$47,325, which he collected under decrees of the court as the connect of the State. Judge Paschal arswered that the State is largely indebted to him in excess of the accounts in his based for legal to Early in the tree cover of the court as the connect of the state. Judge Paschal arswered that the State, is largely indebted to him in excess of the accounts in his based for legal services, and for ever \$1,000 no pasch paid out by Judge Paschal for Texas in the matter of various sums for the recovery of more than \$40,000 of Texas releases to the court as the based for legal more for the State, which he believes Governor Davis would day him altogether. Judge Paschal's inswer also avers that Texas owes him ever \$17,000 for pathshing Texas reports, as reporter of the Surrole Court of the State of Pexas against Gover Penbody & Co. to have the name of Judge Paschal stricken from the docket as course for Texas. Against this motion Judge Paschal contends that hands for the surr

THE LIBER L CLUB.

The members of the Liberal Club met last evening at Pimpton Hall to hear a paper read on the "Scientific Basis of Morality" by Mr. W. J. Grasby, Jr. The object of the paper was to show that al mankind were actuated by motives of self-interest. Wi en these motives were guided by ignorance the result was misery and vice; but when, on the other hand, they were guided by culightenment the result was happiness and virtue. The interests of Individuals and of society were identical, as was clearly shown in the vest works of Illerature, science and art which were produced through the impulses of selfshness, and the selfinterest of all producers led to the satisfaction of the wants of all consumers. It was well known that self-interest was the motive power even of charty and benevolence; and though self-interest and other interests are identical, the latter could only be secured through the former, because each party was the best judge of what was for his own welfare; but those who precended to be guided merely by a love entertained for others were often knaves, sometimes foo s, and always mistaken. But, said Mr. Ornisby, the abuses of solfshness should not con-lean the principle ally more than the abuse of any faculty should be clied as a feasion for its destruction, might as well speak of cutting ont every tologiq that had untered a fig. [Self-interest was a moral power that permeated throughout society. Virtue was but embritemed self-sincess, and vice ignorant self-shness; and that which was ordinarily known as self-denial was but self-sinces were quoted, such as the schemes for retegraph, railroad and steamboat companies, to prove that although they were all sarried to larther some private ends, still they resulted in the general improvement of the community; and consequently self-interest, though existing in every human transaction, was not to be condemned.

Considerable diseassion arose among the members interest of all producers led to the satisfaction of the condemned.

Considerable discussion arose among the members of the club upon the paper, after which the meeting was adjourned.

There are now being put up in front of the store of Wood Brothers, Broadway, near Houston street, the largest plates of glass ever manufactured. They were specially made under the supervision of Mr Boya, of the firm of Platt & Boya, Murray street, who spent several months in England watching who spent several months in England watching their progress and directing the men engaged. About twenty casts had to be made before the plates were considered perfect. They are intended to show off the goods of Wood Brothers from Broadway and the corner of Lafayetie place. The principal piece ofglass, or light, is seventeen feet long by ten feet wide, and a little over a quarter of an inch in theirness. There are seven places of the same thickness, but not so wide or so long. The window, however, it a curriculty, the glass being the finest ever manufactured in the world.

A FERRYBOAT SUBGESTION.

New York, Nov. 7, 1870.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERAD:—

Reading in your valued paper an account of the terrible disaster at Hamilton avenue ferry some days ago, resulting in death by being crushed be tween the bridge and boat, I would suggest that each ferryboat be compelled by law to carry a cork each ferryboat be compened by law to carry a cork fender, with a lanyand—say three or four fathems long—strached to each end of the boat, so as to be always at hand to place over the bow of the boat, in order to protect life in such cases.

I have known the deck hands to be in conversation during the passage of the boats, crowding forward to their station at the chains (arriving just in time to both the same), as if that was all they had to do.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local, Police and Miscellaneous Paragraphs of Eletropolitan Hews.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as insteaded by the thermoneter at Hudanu's pharmacy, Herald Bullding, corner of Ann street:—

1807, 1879. 1809, 1870. 1809, 1870.

8 A. M. 40 41 8 P. M. 48 52 6A M. 38 39 6 P. M. 41 51 9 A. M. 59 44 9 P. M. 41 60 12 M. 44 52 12 P. M. 40 47 Average temperature yesterday 47 Average temperature for corresponding date last year.

Harriette A. Keyser will lecture on "Consuming Fire" at Association Hall this evening. A Convention of the Friends of Peace will be held

in Philadelphia, November 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Universal Peace Union. J. S. Dieni, George W. Bungay and John B. Gough

are expected to address the Morning Star Sunday

School, No. 139 West Twenty-fourth street, to-mor-Sunday evening services and the Young Men's Bible Class were resumed last Sunday at Association Hall. The services to-morrow night are to be consucted by General O. O. Howard.

A good deal of excitement was occasioned yesterday by a large gray owl perching on one of the trees in Trinity churchyard. Several pistols were fired at him without effect, but he was finally brought down by a discharge from a shotgun.

Detective Dunne, of the Central Office, arrested Peter Finlay, on a warrant issued by District Attorney Garvin, charging him with having brutally assaulted Abraham Samuel, of No. 145 West Forty-ninth street. Finlay was committed to prison.

A mass meeting of all classes opposed to the present war will be held under the auspices of the In-ternational and six other large societies of both sexes, at Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, November 19. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Max Lowenthal, on complaint of the Society for

the Prevention, &c., of Cruelty to Animals, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Scott, at Essex Market Police Court, and held to answer on a charge of keeping a horse in a stable, at 253 East Houston street, for five days without food. stock in Chicago will take place November 15, 16 and 17, 1870. It is expected that the sales will offer a

The Hebrew Charity Fair in aid of the Mount Sinal Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum will open on Wednesday, November 30, at two o'clock P. M.,

at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, Four-teenth street, near Sixth avenue. It is hoped that the public will bestow a liberal patronage upon this work of charity. Patrick Tierney, aged thirty, having no home or occupation, yesterday pleaded guilty, before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, to forcing open a window of the grocery store No. 677 Greenwich street, on the right of the attitude, and steading sixteen dol-lars in pennics. He was committed, in default of \$2,000 bail, to answer at the General Sessions.

A man, whose name could not be learned, was eized with a fit while on board the steamboat Arrowsmith, at pier 20 East river, and died when being conveyed to the Second precinct statio; house. The body was subsequently taken to the Morgue, and Coroner Keenan notified to hold an inquest. De-ceased was about forty years of age.

The third annual benefit of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will take place on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 15, at the Academy of Music. This benevolent order has a just claim on the patronage of the public, being and restriction for the curpose of giving aid to bona file members of the theatrical profession who may be in need of

Home, at Apollo hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, will close this evening. The proceeds of the fair will be devoted to the relect of the aged and infirm. The floral department and the band, which will perform a variety of popular airs, are some of the attractive features. The fair invites the attention of the charitably disposed. The body of the woman ran over by a truck and killed, corner of Greenwich and Sixth avenues, has since been recognized at the Morgue as that of Ann

Money, about forty-eight years of age, who lived in Forty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue. Deceased al pied and fell before the horses, and before the fortes of the truck passed over and crushed her to death. At the Essex Market Police Court vesterday, before Justice Scott, Amelia Burding, a housekeeper at 155 East Twenty-sixth street, was held to answer.

man of a pocketbook containing sixty-two dollars; a silk dress, the property of Earth Graham, and other articles, amounting in the aggregate value to two hundred dollars. All the victims were in-mates of the house No. 155 East Twenty-sixth street. Some days ago the Board of Health ordered Dr. Morris to employ a cattle inspector to examine all cattle arriving in the city. As a result of these in-

spections the careass of an animal that had come through from lilinois was yesterday found in the slaughter-house of M. Monohue, in Forty-fith street, near Second avenue, in a diseased condition. Investigations show that the snimal had the much dreaded Texas cattle fever that some lew years ago caused so much anxiety to the Health authorities. The Eighth Avenue Railroad Company certainly appears to be taking measures to secure all reasonable comfort for the passengers during the winter

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association took place Thursday evening, at the Mott Memorial Library. The following gendlemen are the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:—Drs. James Anderson, William W. Reese, C. R. Agnew, Gardon Buck, R. J. O'Sullivan, Max Herzog, Joel Foster, W. E. Blakeman, J. S. Monell, Orson H. Smith, J. H. Hinton, Samuel Ayers, James Kennedy, C. L. Mitchell. There was a large attendance of members, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer indicate a large increase of members and the prosperous condition of the association. The following gentlemen are the Board of Directors

George Livingston, aged twenty-six, of 44 Charlton street, and William Burns, of King street, were found in the basement of No. 463 Eighth avenue, on found in the basement of No. 463 Eighth avenue, on Thursday night, by Sergeant McLeidwugh and Roundsman Suiter, of the Twentieth precinct, having effected an entrance by means of forcing open a rear window. The burglars had succeeded in cutting a hole through the floor of the dry goods store overhead and were in the act of entering the slore when surprised by the officers. Complaint of burglary was preferred against them by Mr. Thomas Bayne, proprietor of the store, charging them with attempting to steal property valued at \$5,200. Upon being arraigned before Justice Cox. at Jeferson Market, yesterday morning, they depied the charge, but were committed in default of \$5,000 bail each.

Mr. Cortland V. R. Gridley, a carman, recently living at 751 Greenwich street, has been drinking to excess of late, and two weeks since attempted end his existence by swallowing a quantity of end his existence by swaming a quantity of hadanum. The attempt was frustrated, but, on Thursday evening, Mr. Gridley was more successful, as he crank a quantity of laudanum without the knowledge of his iriends, which speedily reduced him to insensibility, and in that condition he was removed to Ecievce Hospital. The poison had taken ratal effect, and, growing rapidly worse, Mr. Gridley dued during the might. Corner Schirmer will hold an mauest in the case to-day.

The brig Monica, while going out to sea yesterday, ran into the steaming Titan, in the lower bay, which was coming up to the city, having the bark James E. Ward to tow. The wind was northwest at the time, and the bark was stereing southeast. The suit is brought and a citizen of another State. Although the constitution gives a broader ground it is neitled that the actual intellection is thus defined. P. Phillips and Reverdy Johnson for appellants; Albert Pike and R. W. Johnson for appellants; Ko. 220. Memphas and Charleston Railroad Company cs. Samuel Revers.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Western district of Tennesse, The ludge of the business of the plant in the same, as if that was all they had to do.

It would be much better if those employed on board be included as soon as the boat leaves the fall of the was either than the plant of the same, and the bark was stereing southeast. The fug was heading west. By the collision of the tug's leaves the fug was heading west. By the collision of the same of the same as soon as the boat leaves the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the collision of the same as the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the collision of the fug was heading west. By the fug was heading west.

THE WOMEN AWARENING.

Common Sense at Last in a Woman Suffrage Meeting-A Man Gives the Women Advice-Susan B. Anthony Pitching Into the Republican Party-She Thinks They are Fishing for the German Vote.

The meeting of the New York Woman's Suffrage Society yesterday was well attended, and considera-ble interest was manifested in the question proposed for discussion, "How best to secure the co-operation of the public."

read a paper in which he asserted that the suffrage movement would not get the attention of the public till it was put upon the ground of expediency. It is of no use to alter laws without altering public opin ion. Women must enfranchise public opinion. Laws are seldom wrong; they seldom fail to express public opinion. The co-operation of the public i not to be gained by fine-spun theories, but by evidence that suffrage for women is expedient. The opposers of this movement do not pretend that wemen are not capable of voting, but that the rights they claim will make them masculine, aggressive and muscular. To-day men heed only the logic of events; the sympathy o the age is lavished on success. You can secure the co-operation of the people only by applying to the

people, and they can be won only by showing them that the cause of suffrage is of practical impor-

tance-that it is expedient.

Miss Susan B. Anthony said that, as usual, the Miss Susan B. Anthony said that, as usual, the movement goes on with those who work. She had just come from Trenton, where she had spoken to an audience but one degree smaller than a Gough or Anna Dickinsen audience. She thought that there was a given tutent interest in the movement. The fact that the women of Wyoming had given their political influence to the republican party had made the democrats cautious about giving ald and cemiort to the suffrage party. Wyoming had always been democratic til this year, and the difference in the election returns was due to the votes of women. It is impossible to make the republican party touch a new question. No party in power will take up a new live question. Parties go into power on new questions. The only reason why the republican party should stay in power is because it has done something, not because it is going to do something. It is now giving its sympathy to Prussia against republicanism in France because it wans the German vote, just as the democrats work for the Irish vote. I have little hope that either party will take up the suffrage question, and there is not a ghost of a chance for us till the republican party retires to private life, as it is in a very lair way of doing. Then summer and Wilson and others will take up this movement and make a vital principle of it. The Boston wing of the Suffrage Society is married to the republican party, and so is lost, as far efficient work is concerned. I hope we have good sense enough to hold ourselves aloof from eather party. I abhor this being used by parties to carry out their purposes. Men have always been willing for women to work for there are vas a church to build or a pulpit to cushion, a missionary to send away, or a man to educate, women were called to help do it, but there was a church to build or a pulpit to cushion, a missionary to send away, or a man to educate, women were called to help do it, but there was a church to build or a pulpit to cushion, a missionary to send away, or a man to educate, women were movement goes on with those who work. She had

Three delegates were appointed to attend the peace meeting to be held at Cooper Institute on the listh of November. A good deal was said about peace, and the barbarity of those who wish the present war to go on or are induferent to the matter, and it was thought women might bring about universal peace if they should exert all their innuence in that direction.

THE IRISH GRENADI RS.

Celebration of the Sixty-nigth Regiment Anniversary-John Mitchel's Lecture-"Grac-The Irish Grenadler Guard, Sixty-ninth regiment,

held their annual celebration last evening at

Cooper Institute, the great feature being a lecture on "Grattan and O'Brien" by the Irish patriot John Mitchell. After some evolutions on the stage by part of the regiment Mr. Lyddy introduced ex-Congressman William E. Robinson as chairman. When Mr. Mitchel appeared on the platform he was greeted with loud applause, and, after briefly complimenting the Sixty-ninth regiment as being that which refused to turn out for parade in this city in bonor of a son of the Queen of England he proceeded to speak of the statues which at present disgrace the city of Dublin being those of representative Irishmen, when in reasty they are effigies of Iroland's enemies. He then spoke of the statues raised in European cuties in honor of brave and great men, and reviewed the life of Grattan in the Irish Parliament, when he the life of Grattan in the Irish Parliament, when he struggled to get for Ireland a "King, Lords and Commons." In this part of his discourse the lecturer spoke feelingly of Grattan's refirement from the Irish House of Commons, of Castiercagh's great villany, of Grattan's subsequent entry to the London House of Commons and of his own visit to him in a cellar of the House of Commons, to which Grattan had been consigned for having refused to attend on a railroad committee, the same cellar being the only cellar of the House of Commons, to which Gratan had been consigned for having refused to attend on a railroad committee, the same cellar being the only one place in the British Partiament that he (the speaker) had visited in all his life. He spoke in turns of the highest praise of Gratan's persistent endeavors to gain equality and justice for the frish Catholics. In this connection he alluded bitterly to Dean Swift, who, he said, never, in all his writings, avoved finaction he alluded bitterly to Dean Swift, who, he said, never, in all his writings, avoved finaction to be an Irishman, and who ever vertice his eyes to the horrible fact that within the environs of his own home priests were arrested while engaged in the ceremony of the mass, dragged from their congregations and sent to are in the West Indies. To Henry Grattan's great mind he attributed the noble idea of a nation without sectarian differences, as distinguished from the lace of Molyneaux and Lucas, who had struggled merely for a nation with a Protestant ascendancy. Grattan died in 1920 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, when afterward was placed beside him the body of Castiercagh, who ended his life by suicide, and wose remains the noises followed to the abbey amid the excerations and curses of themsends of his own countrymen. In speaking of Smith O'Brien the lee turer had no words to use that could express too exalterly his idea of him. Born in high siction, O'Brien's only regret was that in the time of Henry VIII., some of his ancestors should have accepted lands which were rightly owned by the monasteries and have yielded to the English King the chiefrates of their house. O'Brien resigned his place in the English Riuse of the condition order to aid the neople of Ireland, and to the end of his life he never faitered. Mr. Mitchell drew a splendid picture of his old friend and commale, ascribing to him almost every virtue that could adorn a man. O'Brien, he said, never bent the kines to British power, whether dening the lecture many quotalions fro

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

William H. Travers is recommended for United States Senator from West Virginia. Secretary Robeson's friends are urging his claims

The Chicago Times says the democratic party re ceived the full shock of the negro vote in the recent elections without being at all hurt by "this African lowa defeats the proposition to revise the State

conversion of public property to private propertyby a heavy majority. The Chicago papers discourse as follows on Long John Wentworth's defeat and the election of Mr.

constitution so as to authorize State aid-t. c., the

Farwell to Congress:-He deals in "short horns," does clongated John, When in regions breedle he tingers; But he lengthens them out when he comes to the town— For he never takes less than are fingers.

DISASTROUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

While Robert Masterton, of Bronxville, accompa nied by his wife and daughter, was driving on Fourth avenue, Mount Vernen, Westchester county, last Thursday afternoon, the horse took fright and last Thursday afternoon, the noise took right and, becoming minanageable, overturned the vehicle, dashing its occupants to the ground with terrible force. Mr. Masterion sustained a compound fructure of one of his lower limbs; his wire was also seriously bruised about the face, while the young lady fortunately escaped migry. The afrighted animal, in endeavoring to explore the interior of Eerry's dry goods store, encountered an awning post, whereby the vehicle was denotished and the THE NATIONAL GAME.

Meeting of the New York State Association of Base Ball Players.

The fourth annual meeting of the New York State Association of Base Ball Players was held on Thurs-Association of Base ball Prayers was him and was day last at the Delayan House in Albany, and was the most poorly attended meeting the association has ever had. There were but fitteen clubs represented, and of these there was only one from that portion of the Stats west of Albany. The clubs represented were as follows:— Alpha, of Brooklyn; Castleton, of Staten Island; Champion, of West Troy; Chipper, of Albany; Eagle, of New York; Empire, of New York; Equity (Striped Stockings), of New York; Gotham, of New York; Knickerbocker, of Albany; Mutual of New York; National, of Albany; Oriental, of New York; Orion, of New York; Pastime, of Little Falls; Union,

(Haymakers), of Troy.

The President and Vice Presidents being absent the Secretary called the meeting to order, and Mr. Wildey, of the Mutual Club, of New York, was chosen to act as chairman protein. The roll was called and the minutes of the previous meeting were read, after which a recess was taken until three o'clock P. M. After recess the

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS present were handed in, read by the Secretary and

ordered on file. The Secretary's report showed that the following named clubs had applied for admission and had been admitted as probationary mem-bers:—Atlantic, of Whitehall; Cornell University Club, of Ithaca; Castleton, of Staten Island; Clipper, of Albany; Equity (Striped Stockings), of New York; Irving, of New York. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$18 31 in the treasury. The showed a balance of \$18 31 in the treasury. The Judge Advocate reported naving had no work to perform during the past year. The Union, of Lansingburg, were permitted, on motion, to change the name to Union, of Troy.

Mr. Barnum, of the Gosham Club, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of admitting the clubs last before mentioned to full membership, which was amended, on motion of Mr. MacDiamnip, of the star Club, so as to provide that, in case any of these clubs should be composed of GENTLIMEN OF COLOR, then their membership in the association to be considered as forfeited. This amendment called up a simile all arenud, but was unanimously adosted.

On motion of Mr. Dowling, of the Eagle Club, a committee of five was appointed to prepare nominations for

committee of the was appointed to prepare nominations for Oppicers For the Enguing Year.

The committee withdrew, and after a lengthy consultation returned and presented the following names for the respective offices:—President, E. B. Barnum, of the Gottam Club, of New York; First Vice President, Tius Sheard, of the Pastine, of the Star, of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary, H. W. Garfield, of the National, of Albany; Recording Secretary, Mr. J. Kelly, of the Empire, of New York; Judge Advocate (B. D.), A. C. Wilson, of the Mutual, of New York; J dge Advocate (W. D.), A. A. Yates, of the Alert, of Secnenctady; delegates to the National Association, J. Wilder, Mutual; M. J. Kelly, Empire; M. W. Dowling, Eagle; J. J. Foster, Social; J. S. Page, Active; W. E. Miedlarmid, Star; W. D. Jones, Alpha; T. W. Cantwell, National; T. Sheard, Pastime.

Jones, Alpha; T. W. Caatwell, National; T. Sheard, Pastime.

The nominations proved to be satisfactory, and each of the geattemen named was elected on a single ballot cast for the association.

THE CASE OF WAUZIRY was brought up, on a motion of Mr. Wildey, the delegates to the National Association were instructed to brocure, if possible, the remission of the penalty in fleted on Mr. William Wauzicy, who has been deleated from joining the fraternity during some seven years.

in flicted on Mr. William Wauzley, who has been debarred from joining the fraternity during some seven years.

The punishment suffered by Mr. Wauzley during that time was considered quite enough, and it was deemed capable of proving as salutary an aumonation as if the penaity were conditued.

THE COLLEGE NINE QUESTION

Was discussed by Messrs. Macdiarmid, Cantwell, Wildey and others, and a resolution introduced by Mr. Macdiarmid was adopted. By the resolution the delegates are instructed to use their best cudeavors to have expanged or resemded that section or portion of the constitution, bylaws or rules of the National Association which permits members of college nines to play in other nines.

Amenoments to play in other nines.

Amenoments to play in other nines.

Amenoments to the constitution of the second Thursday in September, matend of the second Thursday in November, and providing that in cases where complaints are made against any clue for members on five days' notice to the parties interested the case may be heard by any member of the Judiciary Committee, and the testimony taken be submitted to the association at its next annual meeting. This amendment does away with the absolute necessity of waiting for a meeting of the committee to have a case trice; it also makes the committee a grand jury, as it were, and takes away the power of inflicting ponalties hitherto possessed by the committee and leaves it entirely with the association.

After deciding that the next meeting of the association should be held in New York city on the second Thursday in September, 1871, the meeting adjourned.

On the homeward trip from Albany to New York, after the adjournment of the Association on Thursday last, the steamer Drew ran aground near Cocyman's. As a long stay on board was mevitable s miniature game of ball or rounders was played between the Mutuals and Stars. The sprightly young amateurs Chicagoed their wieldy professional opponents, but their wieldy professional opponents, but made a small score for themselves. Messrs, Fiske and Macdlarmid each made a run; the score, therefore, standing two to nothing. The game was played in the oldstyle, with Messrs, Kelly, of the Empire, and Darling, of the Eagles, as umpires, and Horton, of the Oriens, as referee.

To-day the Manbattan Cricket Club wind up the season at Hoboken with a game of base ball with the Reporter's nine.

The junior champion Warrens defeated the Silver Star yesterday, at Jersey City, by a score of 43 to 12. The Warrens were short of their pitcher, catcher and short stop. Only seven limings were played, The score by innings is as follows:—

Warren...... 2 4 0 13 9 7 8-41 Silver Star..... 0 0 6 0 8 1 3-12

THE HILL-HANLEY FRACAS.

Barry Hill Makes a Complaint Against Hanley-Committal of the Prisoner.
Edward Hanley, who is alleged to have fired the
shot into Harry Hill's saloon, in Houston street, on Thursday night last, and is therefore suppose to be accessory to the mill which afterwards occurred in the salcon, the particulars of which were fully detailed in yesterday's HERALD, was yesterday arraigned Herald, was yesterday arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Dowling, and inly committed to answer. Harry Hill made a formal complaint setting forth the facts as they have been aiready publishes. The boy Stensen was subjected to an examination by prisoner's counsel, and corroborated the statements afready made. Hanley himself is quite young, and was perfectly cool during the proceedings. Harry Hill was so weak as to be scarcely able to make a complaint. His head presents a mangled appearance.

Forging a "Satisfaction Piece of Mortgage." A middle aged man, named Michael Anton Reiss. was brought before Justice Coulter yesterday, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of false pretence. It appeared that in February, 1866, Reiss obtained a loan of \$1,400 on a bond and mortgage obtained a loan of \$1,400 on a bond and mortgage on the premises 185 Delancey street, from John Klein, a friend of his. In the summer of 1863 Reiss, by forging Klein's name to what is known as a "satisfaction piece of mortgage," was enabled to sell the premises above alluded to and to conceal the same from Klein, to whom he contained to pay interest on the \$1,400 up to a recent date. By mere accident the fraud perpetrated by Relss was discovered and his arrest speedily followed. He was held in default of pail for examination.

NOT LOST WILL THE MANDENEGREE . under my new 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THEMS MALD: Having seen my name inserted in your issue of the 23d ult. as one of the missing on the steamship Mariposa, I would like to luform my friends that I I am still alive. Had the owners of the steamship Mariposa done their duty in having their vessel's bottom and bull examined after having been ashere four days on one of the reads outside of Southwest Pass, at the entrance to the Missiessipi frier, it is very probable that neither the steamer nor so many valuable ities would have been tost. Relying on your kindness for the insertion of these lines, I am respectfully yours,

Lete of steamship Mariposa, 200 Sands street, throck-

NECESSITY FOR OBEYING UNITED STATES REVENUE RGULATIONS.—The case of the schooler Relief, Capt. Barr, of Nova Scotia, which escaped from Eastport on the 28th of Coopler, carrying away one of the revenue officers of that port—who had good reasonst to beheve that the captain had landed a quantity of butter in violation of the revenue laws, and had meaning the consequence discreds select the vessel—was brought before United States Commissioner W. R. Clufford, and by agreement of parties interested, endorsed by the British Consul. Sie vessel and captain were